

MAP OF NEOLITHIC WESSEX

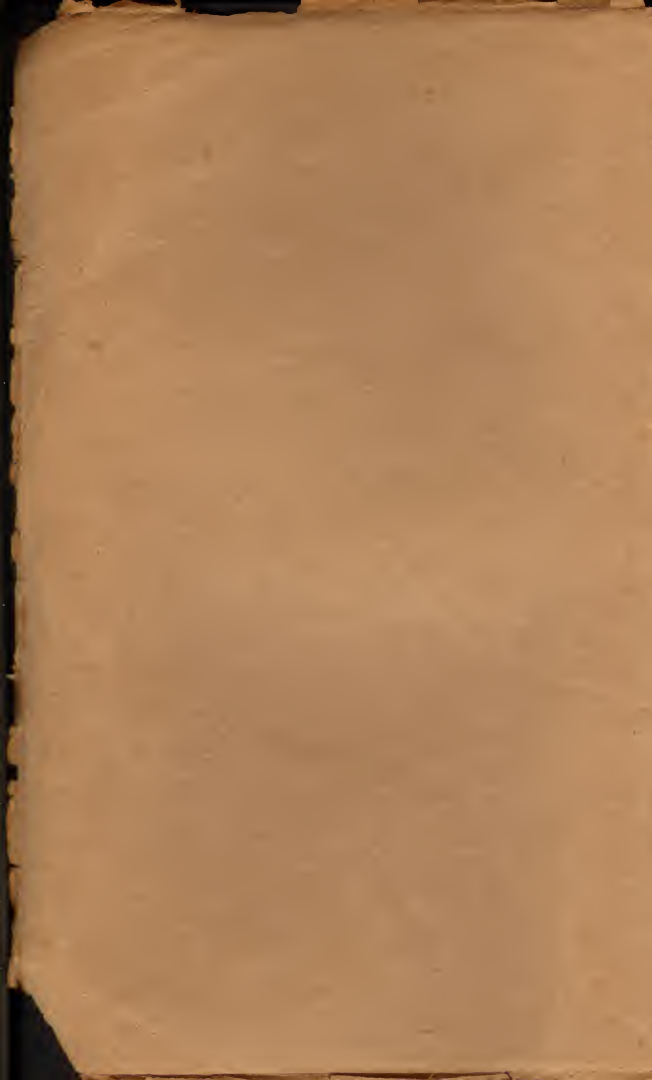


SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LONG BARROWS,
CIRCLES, HABITATION SITES, FLINT MINES.

SCALE: FOUR MILES TO ONE INCH.

PUBLISHED BY THE
ORDNANCE SURVEY
SOUTHAMPTON

PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS NET.



6290

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FOREWORD.

THIS map continues the survey of megalithic and kindred monuments which is being carried out systematically by the Ordnance Survey and its voluntary helpers. Previous areas (covered by Sheets 8 and 12 of the quarter-inch Ordnance Survey map) have been dealt with in Professional Papers. Here, however, the text was so obviously subordinate that I decided to publish the results as a map, with explanatory diagrams, text and schedules. For it is the map which really tells the story best to those who care to study it. On it the facts are displayed symbolically in their true geographical relationships, which no mere lists or verbal description can ever succeed in showing.

A word must be said about the title adopted, Neolithic Wessex. Both terms are admittedly open to criticism. A few sites are included to which the term 'neolithic' is, in the opinion of most competent authorities, inapplicable. On the other hand, it would be agreed that the long barrows and habitation sites—which together form the bulk of the sites—may justifiably be called 'neolithic.' The pattern on the map, which reveals the settlement areas, is a 'neolithic' pattern, and is not appreciably affected by the inclusion of a few sites which may be of later date. It is an obvious convenience to have them all recorded thus together. Then the term 'Wessex' has a definite, though fluctuating, historical content, which does not of course coincide exactly with the area dealt with. Its use, however, has a certain geographical convenience which outweighs other considerations.

For every site marked on the map a record card has been compiled, giving full details of the history and present condition of the monument, together with a full bibliography. This information is available for reference at the Ordnance Survey. The card-index is the work of many hands whose help is acknowledged below; it constitutes a valuable corpus of information, based on first hand knowledge and mostly unpublished. It includes descriptions of monuments which have been claimed to be long barrows, but which do not appear to be such. Much of the work of compiling the map consisted in the thankless but necessary task of visiting such sites and eliminating them from the list.

It remains to thank all those who have helped in the compilation; the members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and particularly Captain and Mrs. Cunningham, whose list of long barrows first suggested the carrying out of the present survey; the members of the Dorset Field Club, and particularly Lt.-Colonel Drew, D.S.O., and Mr. Vere L. Oliver; the members of the Speleological Society of Bristol University, whose united enthusiasm is responsible for many new discoveries in the Mendips; Mr. A. T.

Wicks who has visited and described the remains in N.E. Somerset ; and many others whose help it is impossible to acknowledge here individually. By thus freely placing their knowledge at the service of the National Survey they are continuing a good custom begun more than a century ago by that pioneer field-archæologist and excavator, Sir Richard Colt Hoare. We have in our manuscript store at Southampton a proof-sheet of the original one-inch Ordnance map of Wiltshire with archæological corrections in Sir Richard's own handwriting ; it was he who pointed out antiquities to the surveyors ; and his symbol, only slightly modified, has been used on the present map to denote long barrows.

Finally thanks must be expressed to the officers and men of the Royal Air Force whose photographs, taken in the ordinary course of training, have proved, and will continue to prove, invaluable for revealing new sites and explaining old ones. Amongst the items on the map directly due to air-photography may be mentioned Woodhenge (70). Several long-barrows have been discovered by air observation ; other alleged ones have been disqualified by the same means.

When the Survey is complete the results will be published on a single map of England and Wales ; but that will not be possible for some years to come.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. H. Winterbottom". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Brigadier,
Director General,

NEOLITHIC WESSEX.

THE present map is accompanied by a schedule of all the long barrows, circles of stone, wood and earth, habitation-sites, inhabited caves (two only) and flint mines, whose existence is known within the area of Sheet 11 of the quarter inch to mile Ordnance Map [1: 253,440]. From this schedule a distribution map has been constructed, showing these monuments as they lie in relation to the natural environment of the period. This map is to be regarded as the most important part of the publication. But before dealing with the geographical facts brought out by the map, some account must be given of the individual units of which it is composed. Of these the oldest and most numerous are

LONG BARROWS. Contrasted with Sheet 8 (Professional Paper No. 8, 1922) the great majority of long barrows on Sheet 11 are of earth. That is because the chalk downs where they are commonest is for the most part a stoneless region. Proof of this statement is to be found in the fact that, the moment we come to a stoney district within the chalk downs, burial chambers of stone are found in the long barrows. Such a district is the Marlborough Downs round Avebury where most, if not all, the long barrows are chambered (*e.g.* 23, West Kennet). It is probable that all earthen long barrows originally contained a wooden burial chamber when one of stone was found impracticable. Remains of wooden structures were found in Wor Barrow (170), the only earthen long barrow of whose inner nature we have a complete account. It follows that any subdivision into chambered and unchambered types is meaningless, or at the most indicates merely the presence or absence of stone in the region—a fact we can learn better and more accurately from the geological map.

Since these earthen long barrows were merely the counterparts of stone ones, it follows that they are, for distributional purposes, equivalent to that form of megalithic monument; and in any megalithic survey such as this, they must be considered.

Nor has any attempt been made to classify long barrows according to their length, shape or size. It must be freely admitted that there is a certain awkwardness in shewing by the same symbol such monsters as the West Kennet long barrow (23; length 340 feet) and such midgets as Kitchen Barrow (28; length 107 feet) and those near Stonehenge (62 to 65) ranging in length from 65 to 126 feet. Yet in other respects there are more points of resemblance than of difference. The small ones have the characteristics of earthen long barrows—parallel side ditches, higher eastern, southern, south-eastern or north-eastern end; and excavation has in some instances proved them to be true to type. Moreover, between the longest and shortest no hard and fast line can be drawn; there are examples of every gradation.

A warning must be given with regard to the symbol in the form of a Greek π . This symbol is used only in four instances and denotes lack of evidence, not a special type of monument. It refers to objects formerly described as dolmens and now known as either burial chambers or portals, as the case may be. In these four cases there is no evidence of the former presence of a mound of any sort covering the stones; consequently it is not possible to state that a long barrow ever existed there. It is open to critics to say that no mound existed there at all, or that if it did it might have been a round one. Such statements it would be impossible either to substantiate or refute; consequently a non-committal symbol is used. Yet the balance of probability is overwhelmingly in favour of a long barrow having once existed in each of the four instances. In Cornwall, the Scilly Isles, in Wales and elsewhere there is no doubt whatever that megalithic burial-chambers were covered by round or oval mounds; but no such instance has ever been recorded either in this district or those to the north (Sheet 8), north-east (Sheet 9A) or east of it (Sheet 12). In certain instances (such as the Devil's Den, 12, Luggbury, 6, and Kit's Coty House, Sheet 12, No. 3) what would be universally regarded as typical 'dolmens' have been proved to be no more than the portals of earthen long barrows. The onus of proof therefore lies upon the other side.

No attempt is made to distinguish earthen long barrows from those, sometimes called long cairns, mostly composed of stone. Here again the distinction is a purely accidental one, dependent upon the presence or absence of stone in the locality. When the subsoil was of a relatively easily dug rock like chalk, the material of the mound was quarried at the sides; hence the side ditches. When it was inconveniently hard, stones were collected and piled up. (In Lincolnshire, however, side ditches seem absent, though this has not yet been proved by excavation).

CIRCLES. These are of stone, earth, wood, and (in one instance, 21) of both stone and wood; and it is agreed by all that they were constructed for some religious purpose. The present writer believes that all these circles, including Stonehenge and Avebury, were closely associated with the cult of the dead; but that the frontier between tomb and temple was ill-defined. Such a view reconciles the two principle hypotheses which hold the field. He does not regard the hypothesis of precise astronomical orientation as of any practical utility in explaining the facts. Such scraps of evidence as the circles of Wessex provide are not inconsistent with a sepulchral purpose; skeletons were found inside the 'Sanctuary' (21), the circles of Woodhenge (70) and Place Farm (133), and one of the earthen circles at Knowlton (167) is in fact a huge disc barrow or bell barrow. Indeed it is by no means easy to draw any hard and fast line between some earthen circles and disc barrows; nor perhaps should the attempt be made. There are two earthen circles in the south-east of Hampshire which resemble large disc barrows without any central mound; it has been suggested that they may really be 'woodhenges'; and Woodhenge itself was regarded as a disc barrow until its true nature was revealed by air-photography and excavation.

There are several earthen circles of small diameter in Dorset and Wilts (called 'pond barrows') which, though presumably religious in purpose, have never been scientifically excavated. They have not been included in the present survey.

The choice of material seems also to have been determined by the presence or absence of suitable materials, as in the case of the long barrows. We do not find stone circles occurring in stoneless country, except in the case of Stonehenge; and it should be observed that two of the main settlement-areas (Salisbury Plain and Cranborne Chace) are stoneless regions.

The classification of stone circles which has been adopted, and which will be adhered to in future, is the best that could be devised. It is, however, admittedly unsatisfactory. It is mainly based upon the diameter of the circles; but it seemed necessary to denote by a special symbol certain outstanding examples such as Avebury and Stonehenge (Class I). These two monuments seem to fall into a class by themselves. It is unlikely that any other instances of Class I will be found when the survey is extended to the north and west of England and to Wales. It further seemed desirable to have some symbol to distinguish certain circles of very small diameter but composed of large standing stones. Examples occur in Radnorshire and Northumberland (see *Field Archaeology*, under Stone Circles). These are plainly to be differentiated from cairn-circles, and yet they can hardly be shown by the same symbol as, for instance, Long Meg and her daughters, whose diameter is over 300 feet.

A word must be said about date. The idea of this megalithic survey originated before the war with a Committee of Section H (Anthropology) of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This Committee decided to include Stone Circles in its survey, and it would indeed have been wrong to have omitted them from a survey of megaliths. But it is by no means certain that stone circles were contemporary with long barrows; there is indeed evidence that in certain regions if not everywhere they were later in date. Since however they were included in the original plan, and since a schedule of stone circles will be of obvious use to students, it seemed desirable to include them, with the *caveat* here given.

The evidence of the 'Sanctuary' suggests very strongly that the great circles at Avebury were not erected before the beaker period, and belong therefore to the Bronze Age. The 'Sanctuary' consisted first of two concentric wooden circles, and the stone settings were of the nature of a restoration or reconstruction in more permanent materials, according to the excavators. No long period of time need have elapsed between the two undertakings, but both appear to fall within the beaker period, and the close connection between the 'Sanctuary' and the circles of Avebury is obvious from the position of the former at the terminal point of the great stone Avenue.

SILBURY. No survey of this area would be complete without a reference to the great artificial mound of Silbury, though it does not fall within the categories selected. Excavation has failed to reveal either its age or purpose;

but it is known to consist of a huge mound of earth surrounded by a ditch, on the inner margin of which is set a ring of sarsen stones.* It thus closely resembles, on a vast scale, the numerous barrows which are dotted over the adjacent downs, many of which have, or originally had, just such an encircling ring of sarsens.† It probably belongs therefore to the Bronze Age.

ADAM & EVE.‡ These two stones, also called the Long Stones, or the Devil's Coits, stand in a field to the north of the road from Avebury to Beckhampton, near Long Barrow 18. There were originally three. They were thought by Stukeley to have been part of another avenue, but the existence of this avenue has never been proved, and the arrangement of the stones is against this explanation. It is more likely that Lukis's suggestion was correct—that they formed part of the 'remains of a large circle—a monument distinct from Avebury.' Their 'cove-like' arrangement—if we may trust Stukeley's manuscript plan—suggests that, like the stones at the centre of the northern inner circle at Avebury itself, they may have stood at the centre of such a circle. The discovery of a beaker with a skeleton at the foot of one of them is in agreement with such an explanation, which must however at present be regarded as purely hypothetical. Observation from the air has not helped, but it has not yet been made under ideal crop conditions.

AVENUES. At Stonehenge is an earthen 'avenue' 1 mile 1320 yds. long consisting of two parallel banks and ditches leading from, or to, the monument. The other terminal point was upon the Avon at West Amesbury. The course adopted falls into three sections, the changes in direction being curved not angular. A full account of the Stonehenge avenue will be found in the many books and articles dealing with Stonehenge. (Some of the more important of these are mentioned in "*Air Survey and Archaeology*," 1928, and in "*Field Archaeology*," 1932).

At Avebury is an avenue consisting of two parallel rows of standing sarsen-stones. The terminal points are at Avebury itself and the 'Sanctuary' on Overton Hill, the direct distance between them being 1 mile 2200 feet. The general direction is south-east. A western (Beckhampton) avenue has been claimed, but it is probable that it existed only in the imagination of Stukeley, its discoverer.

There are what appear to be the remains of avenues at Stanton Drew (112). These three are the only examples of avenues known within the area of Sheet 11. Remains of avenues claimed elsewhere (e.g. on the Marlborough Downs) are either imaginary or, more probably, consisted in reality of sarsen-hedges set up along the edge of prehistoric fields (see *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xlii, 1924, 57, and *Wiltshire Gazette*, Nov. 13th, 1924).

* *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xlii, 1924, 216.

† Wessex from the Air, p. 125; compare *W.A.M.* xlii, 55-56, 364-6.

‡ *W.A.M.* xxxviii, 1914, 1-7.

COAST-LINE AND WATER. The modern coast-line is shown, although it is not unlikely that during the long barrow period the land may have stood at a slightly higher level in relation to the sea. It is not however possible, in the present state of our knowledge, to make any attempt at restoring the outlines of such a coast line. The water shown (in blue) is that of the modern map. Any attempt to eliminate such obviously modern features as reservoirs, canals and marsh-drains was considered to be undesirable, in view of the fact that the grey background of the map belongs to the same period.

FORESTS AND MARSH. An attempt has been made to restore the natural areas of dense woodland upon a geological basis. The following formations, all of them clays and shales, have been assumed to have been densely wooded during the long barrow period :—Clay-with-flints (CLF) ; London Clay (i^3) ; Gault (h^3) ; Oxford Clay (g^{10}) ; Kimmeridge Clay (g^{12}) ; Lower Lias (g^1) ; Atherfield Clay (h^2) ; Wealden Clay (h^1).

It is *not* claimed that other formations may not have been more or less densely forested ; but it was considered safer only to restore the forest where it could be stated quite certainly to have been present. Occasional infringements of these self-imposed restrictions would, it was thought, destroy any objective value that the map may contain. That the areas represented as woodland were in fact such during the period in question can hardly be doubted. Indeed many of them remained so right down to 1300 A.D. when the Royal Forests were perambulated. An examination of these reveals the fact that the following Royal Forests were almost wholly included with the belt of Oxford Clay :—Braden (Wilts) ; Chippenham and Melksham (Wilts ; see Fig. 1) ; the surviving woods of Selwood-in-Wilts, at Steeple Ashton ; Selwood (Somerset) ; Blackmore (Dorset, including some Kimmeridge Clay). Gillingham (Dorset) falls on Kimmeridge Clay and Powerstock (Dorset) on Lower Lias. The map of Roman Britain shows that these areas were sparsely, if at all, inhabited then, nor are remains of the intermediate period found at all frequently there.

It is of course fully realized that the area within the perambulations of a Royal Forest in 1300 was not necessarily woodland. But there is abundant collateral evidence, such as the enumeration of identifiable copses, of timber, pannage rights, etc., to show that these particular Royal Forests and some others consisted for the greater part of dense woodland. In the case of the Ashton copses it was specifically stated that the trees and undergrowth were so dense that hunting in them was impractical.

The only areas which by, or before, Roman times had been at all cleared were parts of the clay-with-flints forest on the chalk downs. Here the evidence of Celtic fields and villages is conclusive, and the distribution of Roman villas suggestive. On the map of Roman Britain therefore such areas were not shown as wooded, and apparent inconsistencies between that map and the present in respect of restored woodlands are deliberate.

The basis of the restoration is the drift-maps of the Geological Survey. These have not been published for the whole area, and it is possible that a few gravel areas may occur within the areas shown as forest; these would of course have been open glades. It is unlikely however that they were extensive or numerous, or that their necessary omission appreciably upsets the balance of the map.

The blue marsh symbol indicates areas marked as Alluvium on the Geological map, areas usually described as 'liable to floods,' on the Ordnance maps. Owing to the small scale only the larger and wider expanses have been indicated.

NUMBERING. In the system of numbering adopted the sheet has been taken as the unit, the numbers ranging from 1 to 187. An attempt has been made to make the numbering consecutive on the map, so far as possible, to facilitate reference. With the same object the items in the list have been arranged in numerical order instead of in classified groups, as before.

HABITATION-SITES. These consist of (1) sites within earthen defences of the interrupted ditch type, of which Windmill Hill near Avebury is the typical example and Knap Hill, Wilts, not far off, the earliest discovery. (2) Inhabited caves. (3) Open settlements. Only one of these (46) has been recorded within the area, and no account of it has yet been published. The evidence for it consists of potsherds, including neolithic ware and a beaker, together with the remains of a hearth. There are no remains of earthworks now visible and it is doubtful if they ever existed. (For information about this site thanks are due to the discoverer, the Rev. S. T. Percival).

It is possible that another habitation-site existed on a gravel terrace beside the Avon, just north of Christchurch, Hants. A beaker has been found there (see *Geographical Journal*, 1912, XL, 187) and many potsherds, but since the character and age of the other pottery is not quite certain it seemed safer to omit it from the map.

SCHEDULE OF OBJECTS. The numbers on the map refer to the schedule of objects printed below. The numbering begins in the N.W. corner of the map and proceeds eastwards and southwards. The numbers quoted in the last column refer to two existing systems of numbering; those numbers preceded by a capital T refer to the numbers given to Somerset long barrows by the Spelæological Society in the inventories published in their transactions; those preceded by a parish name refer to the Wiltshire Archæological Society's lists published in the 38th volume of the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine.

The references to published descriptions do not pretend to be complete, for reasons of space. Only the most important have been quoted, or those where other references are given. In the case of Wiltshire a full bibliography is given in the lists referred to. In other cases many references are available in manuscript on the cards at the Ordnance Survey Office.

General remarks, with lists of books and articles, about the characteristics of the types of monuments here dealt with will be found in the Ordnance Survey Professional Paper on "*Field Archaeology*," New Series, No. 13 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1932, 6d.).

The following abbreviations are given in the 7th column :—

L.B. = Long Barrow.	E.C. = Earthen Circle.
B.C. = Burial Chamber.	H.S. = Habitation Site.
S.C. = Stone Circle.	C. = Cave.
W.C. = Wooden Circle.	F.M. = Flint Mine.

Having thus disposed of some of the individual items, we are free to consider the map as a whole.

The first thing that strikes one is the grouping of objects in certain regions. They are not evenly distributed over the whole map but occur in clusters in certain parts of it. Why is this? The explanation is provided by the geological map. Nearly all occur in limestone regions, upon the Cretaceous limestone of the chalk downs, the Jurassic limestone of the Cotswolds and upon its southern prolongation in Somerset, and upon the Carboniferous limestone of the Bristol and Mendip region. These were, in prehistoric times, the most desirable regions to live in; here the natural vegetation was then, as now, grass, admirably suited for pasturing the flocks and herds upon which they depended for food. Such land was also well suited for such corn-growing as may have obtained. Other open and unforested regions there were, as the map shews, but they contain no long barrows. It would be rash to state that they were totally uninhabited: indeed it is plain, from the habitation-site at Broom Hill (46) that they were not. But it may quite safely be concluded that the main centres of habitation are to be looked for elsewhere, and that the present distribution-map provides the clues. The open spaces on this map which contain no sites are regions of sand, sandstone and gravel, of different geological ages but all alike in supporting only a relatively sparse population. The natural vegetation is still heather; and although some of the gravel terraces near the bigger rivers like the Hampshire Avon may have grown a little grass and had occasional villages dotted along them, they can never have rivalled the attraction of the broad rolling uplands of Salisbury Plain, Central Hampshire, Dorset and the Cotswolds. It was not until the end of the Bronze Age that the gravel plains of the New Forest region became at all thickly studded with round barrows; and by then doubtless the desirable pastures further inland were already fully occupied.

But even within the chalk region we can detect variations of density. There is a noticeable thinning out eastwards as we pass from the bare chalk of Salisbury Plain and Central Hampshire to the clay-capped hills of Northern and North-eastern Hampshire. As the tree-symbols on the map become more numerous the long barrows become less so. East of a line between Newbury and Southampton there are only three; west of it, in an approximately

equal area bounded by the Collingbourne-Avon there are nineteen. There is a group round Avebury, at the headwaters of the Kennet; another round Stonehenge; a belt across Cranborne Chace; and a thick cluster in South Central Dorset. Between these two last there is an inexplicable gap.

From the evidence of this region we can state that the builders of the long barrows liked the broad 'slades' (flat shallow valleys) of the downs in regions where these contained perennial streams. This was found to be true also in the not wholly dissimilar region of the Cotswolds. The reasons for their choice are obvious.

Their dislike of 'barren heaths' was the peasant's natural dislike of useless land; it was the same sentiment that moved Cobbett to such outbursts of rhetoric in the early 19th century. In the whole of the tertiary heath country of the Hampshire and London basins there is but one long barrow, and it is the exception which proves the rule (No. 183). It occurs precisely where, on purely geographical grounds, one would expect to find it—near the confluence of the Dorset Stour and the Hampshire Avon at Christchurch. For these two rivers are the natural corridors of approach to two of the main habitation areas; or, conversely, their natural outlets to the sea. The one led through the forest gate at Wimborne to the chalk region of Cranborne Chace; the other to Salisbury Plain. Traffic may have been by boat or on dry land or both; if on the last, no better 'going' could have been desired than the level gravel terraces which, especially those beside the Avon, afford an easy passage from a good harbour to a region of settlement. Christchurch harbour was the port of Salisbury Plain and of Cranborne Chace. Its importance in later prehistoric times has been proved by excavation (*Excavations at Hengistbury Head, 1911-12*, by J. P. Bushe-Fox, 3rd Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1915); there is reason to suspect from the scantier but sufficient evidence that it may have been equally important in earlier times. It was one of the 'ways in and out' of downland Wessex—a sea-way. There were others, land-ways; and these we will now consider.

At the time when the long barrows were being made, the chalk downs of Wessex were surrounded by a thick and often almost impenetrable hedge of forest. Between the Thames at Oxford and the Vale of Blackmore in Dorset there was only one gap in the hedge; and this gap, significantly, was at Pen Selwood, where the three counties of Wilts, Dorset and Somerset meet, between Mere in Wilts and Wincanton in Somerset. On the east, or Wessex, side of this gap lay the populous downs of Wilts; but beyond it on the west was a land of yet more forest, less dense and waterlogged and interspersed with numerous open glades, but in those days almost or wholly uninhabited, and yielding westward to the huge marshes of the Parret, the Brue and the Axe. The gap of Pen Selwood, therefore, can have served no useful purpose in the Long Barrow period, or at the most an unimportant one; it did not connect two areas of relatively dense population, and there is no evidence that it was used by the people of the period.

There are however two, and only two, points in the whole forest belt* where it is constricted to a width of about a mile; both are in Wilts, one at Lacock and the other at Frome. At Lacock a tongue or spur of (Lower) Greensand projects north-westwards towards a projecting spur of Cornbrash abutting upon the Avon at Reybridge. The intervening area is in fact covered for the most part by the gravels of this river, and the actual exposure of clay is confined to a narrow belt on the east side. The forest hedge therefore was, for the practical purposes of travel, breached here. Moreover, the three soils encountered—limestone, sand and gravel—all provided good hard dry surfaces, suitable for travel at all times of the year. (Fig. 2).

Immediately north of Lacock is Chippenham. The distance from Chippenham to Derry Hill is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but the forest belt was not so wide as this, because the clay is partly covered by old river gravels.

Northwards and north-eastwards the forest belt was nowhere less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and that only at one unimportant point.

We have no direct evidence, of course, that these forest crossings were actually utilized by prehistoric man. The evidence is presumptive; but it is reinforced by what we know of the mediæval and modern road-systems concerned. The presumptive evidence is strong. Both crossings link settlement areas of the Long Barrow period. The Lacock and Chippenham crossings lead directly to the Cotswolds; once the forest has been penetrated there is, beyond those points, no similar obstacle to be encountered anywhere in the whole of the oolitic uplands, from the Cherwell to the Bristol Avon. The few streams that water them are easily crossed, for they have no alluvial deposits of any size; they are the traveller's friend rather than his foe. There was a numerous population, to judge from the distribution of long barrows.† A hint of contact is provided by the use of oolitic slates in at least two of the Wiltshire long barrows (No. 23 and 27). These slates must have been carried at least six miles from the quarry to the tomb; the nearest outcrop of the rock they are formed of is in the neighbourhood of Calne. The long barrow people of the Cotswolds might have used this route, via Lacock or Chippenham, to obtain flint from the chalk region.

The existence of forest here in mediæval times is proved by the presence of Melksham and Chippenham forests. On the accompanying diagram (fig. 2)

* Its width depended, of course, upon that of the Oxford Clay which gave rise to it; this has an average breadth of from 6 to 10 miles in Oxfordshire, of 6 to 7 miles in North Wiltshire, of 3 miles in Somerset, and 3 to 4 in Dorset. In Oxfordshire the gravel plateaus of the Upper Thames basin were open, unforested areas, thickly populated throughout prehistoric times. There were concentrations at Standlake and Stanton Harcourt and round Abingdon. See E. T. Leeds, chapter on "Early Settlement" in "The Natural History of the Oxford District," Oxford, 1926, 27-29.

† Between the Cherwell and the Bristol Avon there are the remains of over 60 Long Barrows. See Ordnance Survey Professional Paper No. 6, 1922; and O. G. S. Crawford, Long Barrows and Stone Circles of the Cotswolds (Bellows, Gloucester, 1925).

their bounds, as determined by the perambulations of A.D. 1300, have been inserted. It will be seen that the greater portion of Chippenham, and nearly the whole of Melksham, forest fell within the region of natural clay forest.

The old roads which from Roman times onwards took advantage of this forest 'bridge' have been inserted also. Their course is restored by topographical or documentary evidence, and may be accepted as correct; but this is obviously not the place for a detailed discussion.

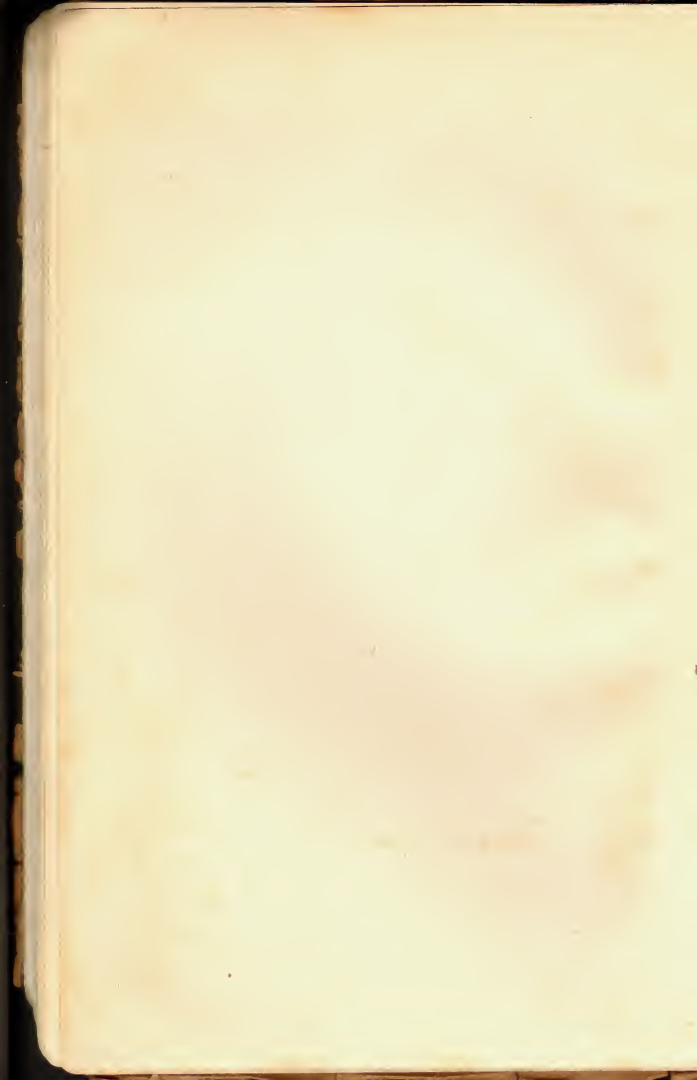
At Frome the forest hedge narrows down to a width of a mile. North of Frome are outcrops of carboniferous limestone, which here approaches to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the chalk. The route followed is plain enough. At Chappmanslade—a suggestive name—converge two important roads, one from Salisbury Plain, across the divide at Upton Scudamore, the other from Westbury, a continuation of the road along the southern margin of the Vale of Pewsey. Passing slightly to the north of the modern town of Frome, the road goes to Mells, where, within a mile are no less than three hill-forts, Tedbury, Wadbury and Newbury. Their presence so near each other is a very unusual feature, and may be connected with the use of this road; they occupy the western 'bridge-head.'

None of these three hill-forts have been excavated, and their age therefore is unknown; but they may be attributed to the Iron Age. This was of course long after the long barrow period; but important lines of communication persist as long as the causes which produce them remain in operation. The presumptive cause of this route was the constriction of the forest belt here; and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the forest to the north and south had been cleared in the Iron Age. Indeed the mediæval records of Selwood Forest prove that even in the mediæval period there remained large areas of primitive woodland.

But even supposing—what is most improbable—that extensive clearings had been made in the Iron Age or before, the importance of this (and other) crossing-places remains unaffected. For these narrow points in the clay belt were selected for use not only because here the forest was narrower, but because the width of *clay* to be negotiated was also less. In a climate like ours, especially in winter, clay is a most uncomfortable soil for travel. It is almost permanently waterlogged; and when it is not it hardens and forms ridges and holes that are awkward and dangerous for pack-horses and mules. Made roads were non-existent, and prehistoric man would soon find out the gaps or constrictions where he could get across best.

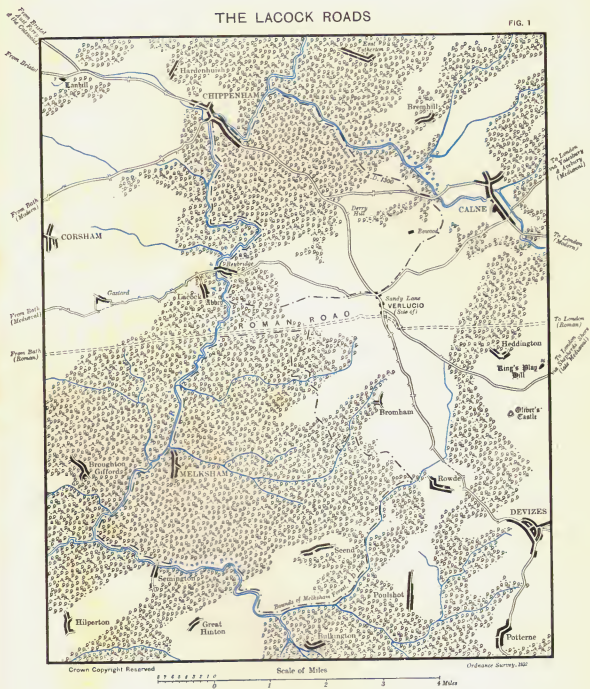
The Frome crossing was probably in use during the middle ages, and perhaps before, for the transport of coal. The names applied to the road north of Frome suggests this (Coal, Coalash, Coalway and Gipsy Lane). Heavily laden pack-animals or carts would certainly follow the line of least submergence.

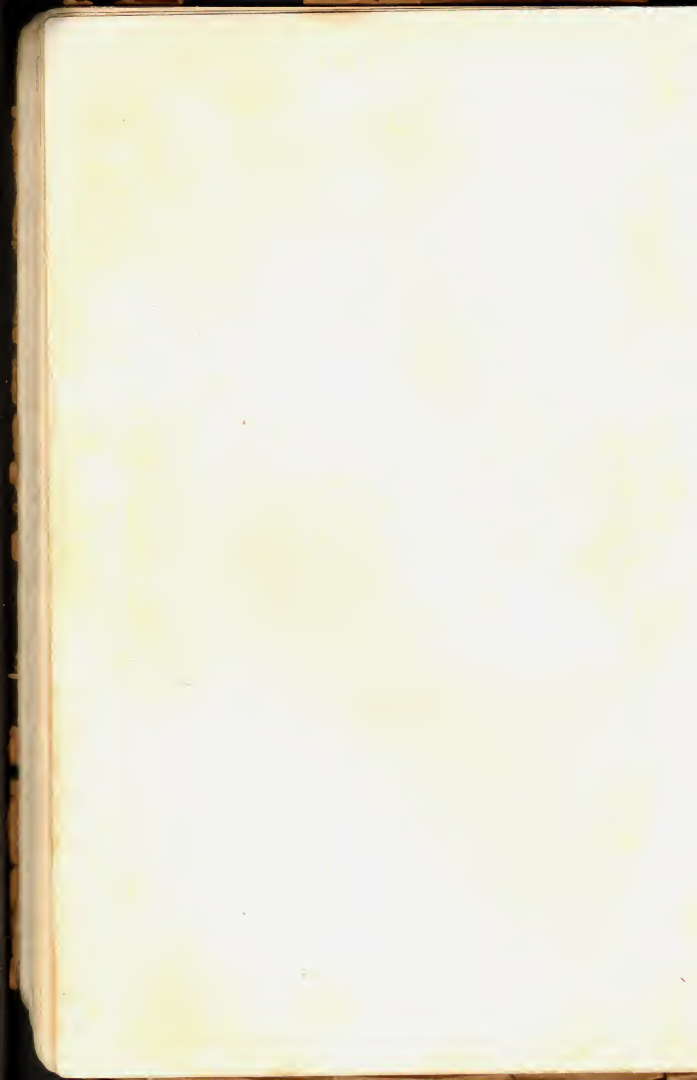
Just as the Lacock crossing led to the Cotswolds, so the Frome crossing led to the Mendips and the open limestone country south of Bath and Bristol. There are not to-day many long barrows to be found here ; for it is still a region of optimum settlement. Indeed it is one of those regions which has probably been continuously inhabited since neolithic times. It was certainly fairly densely inhabited during the Roman period. Consequently such long barrows as exist are probably the remnants of a much larger group. At all times the needs of agriculture and building, of stones for field-walls, huts, houses and roads, had caused them steadily to diminish. In addition to those actually shown on the map, there are relics many of which may be, or have been, part of chambered long barrows. Many, recorded by Skinner and others, cannot now be located, or have since vanished. What we now see must be regarded as the surviving representatives of a large group. Chambered long barrows of stone are, from their nature, more liable to destruction than those of earth. The same hypothesis may account for the rarity of long barrows in the southern Cotswolds, north of Bath, a region covered with the remains of Celtic fields, whose walls may well have absorbed many long barrows.



THE LACOCK ROADS

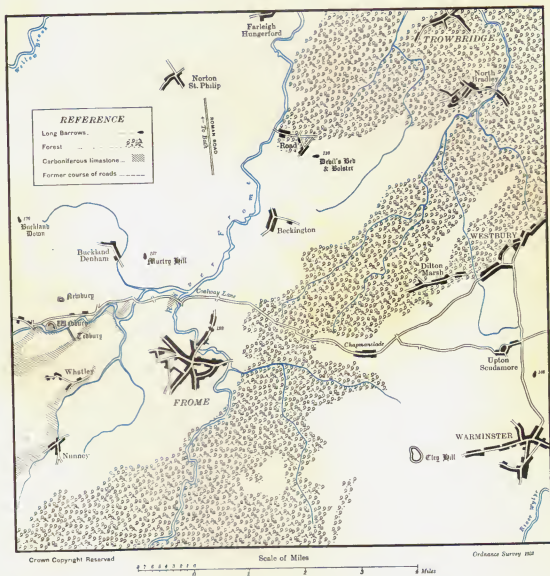
FIG. 1

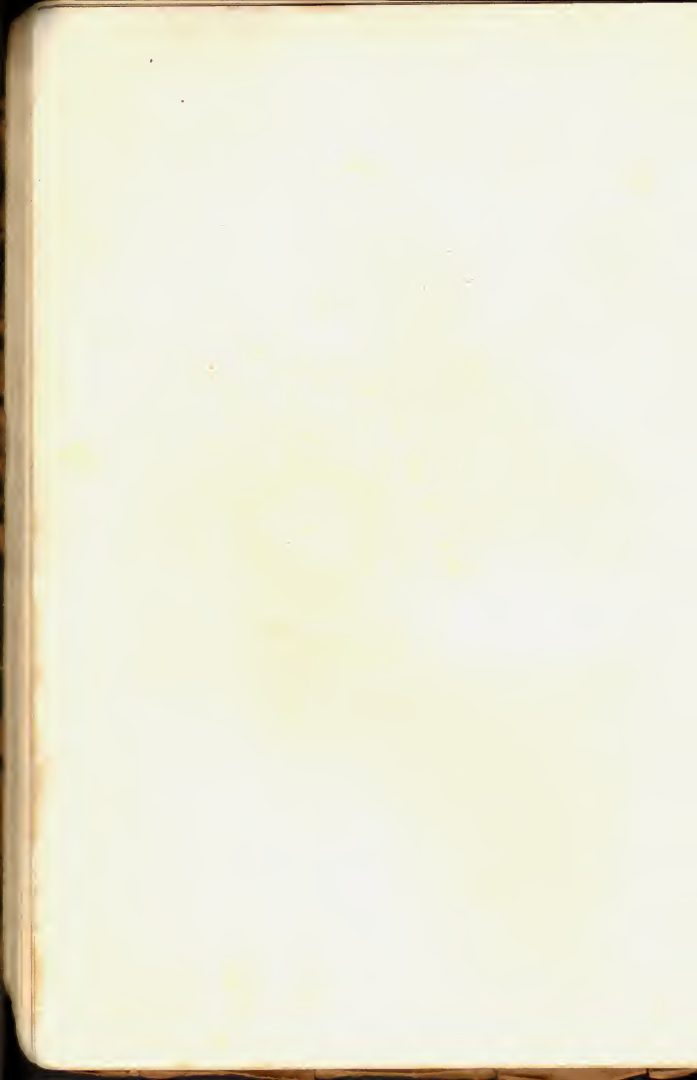




THE FROME ROADS

FIG. 2





Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
1	Castell Carreg (Tinkinswood)	Glam. 46 N.E.	51° 27' 3"	3° 18' 24" W.	About 280'	L.B.	Arch. Camb. 1915, 253-320; 1916, 239-294.
2	Maes-y-Felin (St. Lythans)	46 N.E.	51° 26' 31"	3° 17' 38" W.	About 230'	L.B.	Arch. Camb. 1849, 221, 300, 304, 327; 1862, 98; 1874, 70; 1875, 171; 1884, 136; 1888, 421; 1913, 100; 1915, 253.
3	Druid Stoke	Glou. 71 N.E.	51° 28' 57"	2° 37' 56" W.	138'	B.C.	Trans. B. & Gl. A. Soc. xxxvi, 1913, 217. Crawford, Long Barrows, etc., of the Cots- wolds, 1925, 223-6.
4	Wick	77 N.W.	51° 26' 41"	2° 25' 24" W.	Between 200' & 300'	B.C.	Crawford, Long Barrows of the Cotswolds, 1925, 226-7.
5	Three Shire Stones	78 N.W.	51° 25' 42"	2° 17' 36" W.	About 620'	B.C.	Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Part ii, fol. 55 [Bodleian refer- ence, Ms. Gen. Top. C. 25]; Wilts Arch. Mag. 1862, vii, 322 (quoting Au- brey); Stukeley, It. Cur. 1724, i, 146; Rudder's Glos., 1779, 538; Bath Field Club ii, 493; Craw- ford, Long Bar- rows of the Cotswolds, 1925, 227-8.
6	Lugbury	Wilts 19 N.W.	51° 30' 18"	2° 14' 38" W.	400'	L.B.	Nettleton 1

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
7	Lan Hill	Wilts 19 S.E.	51° 28' 15"	2° 10' 36" W.	About 370'	L.B.	Chippenham 1
8	Winterbourne Bassett	22 S.W.	51° 28' 41"	1° 51' 52" W.	600'	S.C.	Stukeley, Abury, 1743, 45; Colt Hoare, Ancient Wilts ii, 1819, 94-5; Smith, Hundred miles round Avebury, 76-8 (plan and measurements); Wilts Arch. Mag. xxxviii, 356.
9	Liddington	23 N.E.	51° 30' 57"	1° 40' 32" W.	About 720'	L.B.	W.A.M. xlii, 49
10	Temple Bottom	28 N.E.	51° 27' 3"	1° 47' 9" W.	Between 500' & 600'	L.B.	Ogbourne St. Andrew 19
11	Doghill Barrow	28 N.E.	51° 26' 27"	1° 46' 56" W.	Between 600' & 700'	L.B.	Preshute 1
12	Devil's Den	28 S.E.	51° 25' 31"	1° 46' 53" W.	Between 400' & 500'	L.B.	Preshute 3A
13	Monkton Down	28 N.W.	51° 26' 57"	1° 49' 57" W.	Between 600' & 700'	L.B.	Winterbourne Monkton 8
14	Shelving Stones	28 N.W.	51° 26' 54"	1° 51' 50" W.	540'	L.B.	" 17B
15	Windmill Hill	28 N.W.	51° 26' 28"	1° 52' 32" W.	600'	H.S.	Antiquity, 1930, iv, 24-8
16	Horslip	28 N.W.	51° 25' 59"	1° 52' 34" W.	About 550'	L.B.	Avebury 47

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
17	Longstone	Wilts 28 S.W.	51° 25' 15"	1° 52' 30" W.	About 530'	L.B.	Avebury 17
18	South Street	28 S.W.	51° 25' 19"	1° 52' 13" W.	About 530'	L.B.	W.A.M. xlii, 52
19	Avebury	28 N.W. S.W.	51° 25' 41"	1° 51' 9" W.	About 530'	S.C.	
20	"Falconer's Circle"	28 S.W.	51° 25' 20"	1° 50' 32" W.	About 490'	S.C.	Wilts Arch. Mag. iv, 345 (plan); xxxviii, 183; xlii. 50
21	The Sanctuary	28 S.W.	51° 24' 38"	1° 49' 47"	About 550'	S.C.	Wilts Arch. Mag. xlv, 300-335, 484, 486-8
22	East Kennet	35 N.W.	51° 24' 0"	1° 49' 58" W.	600'	L.B.	Kennet 1
23	West Kennet	28 S.W.	51° 24' 29"	1° 50' 58" W.	Between 500' & 600'	L.B.	Avebury 22
24	Beckhampton Road	27 S.E.	51° 24' 29"	1° 54' 15" W.	About 530'	L.B.	Bishop's Cannings 76
25	Cherhill	27 S.E.	51° 25' 20"	1° 55' 57" W.	800'	L.B.	Cherhill 1A
26	King's Play	34 N.W.	51° 23' 33"	1° 59' 5" W.	About 760'	L.B.	Heddington 3
27	Easton Down	34 N.E.	51° 23' 36"	1° 54' 30" W.	About 660'	L.B.	Bishop's Cannings 65
28	Kitchen Barrow	34 N.E.	51° 22' 54"	1° 54' 14" W.	700'	L.B.	Bishop's Cannings 44
29	Horton Down	35 N.W.	51° 23' 26"	1° 53' 16" W.	About 700'	L.B.	W.A.M. xlii, 49

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
			° ' "	° ' "			
31	Adam's Grave	35 S.W.	51 22 8	1 50 19 W.	Between 800' & 900'	L.B.	Alton Priors 1
32	West Woods	35 N.E.	51 23 20	1 46 29 W.	Between 600' & 700'	L.B.	W.A.M. xlii, 366, 7
33	Knap Hill	35 S.W.	51 22 16	1 49 34 W.	800'	H.S.	Wilts Arch. Mag. 1912, xxxvii, 42-65; Anti- quity 1930 iv, 22-24
34	Marden	41 N.W.	51 19 15	1 52 14 W.	About 350'	E.C.	Colt Hoare, Anci- ent Wilts ii, 1819, 4 (plan be- tween pp. 5 and 7); The Crypt [a Hampshire Magazine] Nov. 1st, 1828, iii, 212-3; Wilts Arch. Mag. 1914, xxxviii, 189
35	Giant's Grave	42 N.W.	51 19 20	1 43 43 W.	760'	L.B.	Milton Libourne 7
36	Fairmile Down	42 S.E.	51 18 31	1 37 56 W.	700'	L.B.	Collingbourne Kingston 21
37	Tow Barrow	43 N.W.	51 19 3	1 36 23 W.	About 820'	L.B.	Grafton 5
38	Tidcombe	43 N.W.	51 18 59	1 34 49 W.	800'	L.B.	Tidcombe 1
39	Botley Copse	43 N.W.	51 20 15	1 34 40 W.	About 710'	L.B.	Shalbourne 5

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
40	Smay Down	Wilts. 43 N.W.	51° 19' 2"	1° 33' 15" W.	About 590'	L.B.	Shalbourne 5A
41	Combe Gibbet	Berks 41 S.E.	51° 21' 27"	1° 28' 34" W.	920'	L.B.	Crawford, Andover district, 57
42	Woodcott	Hants 8 S.E.	51° 17' 15"	1° 23' 8" W.	About 500'	L.B.	
43	Freefolk Wood	25 S.W.	51° 12' 0"	1° 17' 22" W.	400'	L.B.	Proc. Hants F.C. ix, 137
44	Lamborough	51 N.W.	51° 3' 5"	1° 9' 15" W.	300'	L.B.	
45	Old Winchester Hill	59 N.E.	50° 58' 17"	1° 5' 29" W.	About 320'	L.B.	
45a	Bevis's Grave	76 S.W.	50° 51' 10"	1° 1' 0" W.	About 175'	L.B.	Proc. of the Hants Field Club 1932
46	Broom Hill, Michelmersh	49 N.W.	51° 1' 58"	1° 27' 1" W.	330'	H.S.	Unpublished
47	Withering Corner (East)	40 S.W.	51° 3' 35"	1° 26' 3" W.	About 500'	L.B.	
48	Withering Corner (West)	40 S.W.	51° 3' 35"	1° 26' 7" W.	About 500'	L.B.	
49	Moody's Down (S.E.)	32 N.E.	51° 8' 41"	1° 22' 43" W.	About 230'	L.B.	Williams-Freeman, Field Archy., 1915, 235-6
50	Moody's Down (N.W.)	32 N.E.	51° 8' 43"	1° 22' 49" W.	About 230'	L.B.	Do.
51	Chilbolton Down	32 S.E.	51° 8' 30"	1° 24' 10" W.	Between 250' & 300'	L.B.	Williams-Freeman, Field Archy., 1915, 339 (wrong map-reference)

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
52	Houghton Down	Hants 31 S.E.	51° 7' 12"	1° 31' 45" W.	About 270'	L.B.	
53	Manor D'n. (Longstock)	31 S.E.	51° 8' 27"	1° 31' 16" W.	About 240'	L.B.	Williams-Freeman, Field Archy. of Hants, 1915, 155
54	Danebury (East)	31 N.E. 31 N.W.	51° 8' 35"	1° 32' 32" W.	About 300'	L.B.	Do.
55	Danebury (West)	31 N.W.	51° 8' 33"	1° 32' 37" W.	About 300'	L.B.	Do.
56	Martin's Farm	30 N.E.	51° 8' 40"	1° 38' 30" W.	About 400'	L.B.	
56a	Martin's Clump	30 N.E.	51° 8' 49"	1° 38' 31" W.	About 480'	F.M.	Unpublished
57	Easton Down	Wilts. 61 S.E.	51° 7' 16"	1° 39' 41" W.	About 450'	F.M.	W.A.M. xlv, 1931, 350-365
57a	Winterslow	67 N.E.	51° 5' 40"	1° 40' 45"	About 315'	L.B.	
58	Fussells	67 N.W.	51° 5' 26"	1° 43' 32" W.	Between 300' & 400'	L.B.	Wessex from the Air, p. 31
60	Woodford	60 S.W.	51° 8' 17"	1° 51' 21" W.	Between 300' & 400'	L.B.	Woodford 2
61	Lake I (Hoare)	60 N.W.	51° 9' 36"	1° 50' 44" W.	376'	L.B.	Wilsford 41
62	Normanton Down	60 N.W.	51° 10' 6"	1° 50' 13" W.	About 330'	L.B.	Wilsford 30
63	Normanton 151 (Hoare)	54 S.W.	51° 10' 13"	1° 49' 48" W.	About 320'	L.B.	Wilsford, S. Wilts, 13

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
64	Hoare, No. 165	Wilts 54 S.W.	51° 10' 28"	1° 50' 6" W.	About 360'	L.B.	Amesbury 14
65	Wilsford Down	60 N.W.	51 10 9	1 51 4 W.	Between 300' & 400'	L.B.	Wilsford 34
66	Winterbourne Stoke	54 S.W.	51 10 20	1 51 25 W.	365'	L.B.	Winterbourne Stoke 1
67	Hoare, No. 17	54 S.W.	51 10 41	1 49 44 W.	About 320'	L.B.	Amesbury 10A
68	Stonchenge	54 S.W. S.E.	51 10 42	1 49 29 W.	330'	S.C.	
69	Cursus	54 S.E.	51 11 14	1 48 12 W.	367'	L.B.	Amesbury 42
70	"Wood- henge"	54 S.E.	51 11 21	1 47 3 W.	About 330'	W.C.	Woodhenge, by M.E. Cunnington (George Simp- son & Co., De- vizes) 1929
71	Durrington Walls	54 S.E.	51 11 30	1 47 6 W.	Both above and below 300'	E.C.	Wilts. Arch. Mag. xl, 95-103; Antiquity iii, 49-59
72	Long Barrow Clump	54 S.E.	51 11 9	1 45 57 W.	About 300'	L.B.	Bulford 1
73	Milston (S.)	55 N.W.	51 12 52	1 41 21 W.	400'	L.B.	Milston 39
74	Milston (North)	55 N.W.	51 12 55	1 41 22 W.	400'	L.B.	Milston 40
75	Brigmerston Down	55 N.W.	51 13 27	1 42 30 W.	Between 300' & 400'	L.B.	Milston 22

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
76	Weather Hill	Wilts 48 N.W.	51° 15' 48"	1° 42' 54" W.	About 500'	L.B.	Fittleton 5
77	Sheer Barrow	47 S.E.	51° 13' 56"	1° 45' 31" W.	380'	L.B.	
78	Brigmerston Field	55 N.W.	51° 12' 44"	1° 43' 42" W.	Between 300' & 400'	L.B.	Milston 1
79	Durrington Down	54 S.W.	51° 11' 53"	1° 49' 17" W.	About 420'	L.B.	Durrington 24
80	Knighton	54 N.E.	51° 12' 24"	1° 49' 1" W.	476'	L.B.	Figheledean 27
81	Netheravon Down	54 N.W.	51° 13' 7"	1° 50' 11" W.	Between 300' & 400'	L.B.	Netheravon 6
82	Robin Hood	54 N.W.	51° 12' 41"	1° 50' 39" W.	About 420'	L.B.	Figheledean 31
83	Robin Hood's Ball	54 N.W.	51° 12' 44"	1° 51' 13" W.	About 430'	H.S.	
84	Ell Barrow	46 N.E.	51° 15' 39"	1° 53' 43" W.	About 600'	L.B.	Wilsford 3
85	East Down	46 S.E.	51° 14' 38"	1° 54' 53" W.	About 470'	L.B.	Tilshead 7
86	White Barrow	53 N.E.	51° 13' 13"	1° 57' 11" W.	About 400'	L.B.	Tilshead 4
87	Old Ditch Barrow	53 N.W.	51° 13' 13"	1° 58' 1" W.	About 400'	L.B.	Tilshead 2
88	Tilshead Lodge	53 N.W.	51° 13' 35"	1° 58' 11" W.	About 430'	L.B.	Tilshead 5

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
89	Kill Barrow	Wilts 46 S.W.	51 13 47"	2 0 0" W.	500'	L.B.	Tilshead 1
90	Chapperton Down	46 S.W.	51 13 52	2 0 20 W.	500'	L.B.	W.A.M. xlv. 83
91	Imber 4A	45 S.E.	51 13 55	2 3 8 W.	About 500'	L.B.	Imber 4a
92	Bowl's Barrow	52 N.E.	51 13 11	2 4 59 W.	About 615'	L.B.	Heytesbury 1
93	Knock Down	52 N.E.	51 12 54	2 2 47 W.	500'	L.B.	Knock 5
94	Knook	52 N.E.	51 12 1	2 3 46 W.	612'	L.B.	Knook 2
96	Stockton	58 S.E.	51 8 14	2 2 57 W.	Between 400' & 500'	L.B.	Stockton 1
97	"Maiden Barrow"	58 N.E.	51 8 40	2 4 12 W.	Between 500' & 550'	L.B.	Sherrington 4
98	Sherrington	58 N.E.	51 9 5	2 2 41 W.	Between 250' & 300'	L.B.	Sherrington 1
99	Corton	58 N.W.	51 9 42	2 5 56 W.	About 450'	L.B.	Boyton 1
100	Sutton Veny	52 S.W.	51 10 20	2 7 37 W.	About 320'	L.B.	Sutton Veny 3
101	King Barrow	52 N.W.	51 11 55	2 8 48 W.	400'	L.B.	Warminster 14

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
103	Heytesbury 4	52 S.W.	51 11 47	2 6 27 W.	Between 400' & 500'	L.B.	Heytesbury 4
104	Norton Down	52 N.W.	51 12 44	2 6 22 W.	Between 500' & 600'	L.B.	Norton Bavant 13
105	Middleton Barrow	52 N.W.	51 12 44	2 7 0 W.	581'	L.B.	Norton Bavant 14
106	Arn Hill	51 N.E.	51 13 20	2 10 51 W.	About 550'	L.B.	Warminster 1
107	Oxendean	52 N.W.	51 13 23	2 8 20 W.	About 620'	L.B.	Warminster 6
108	Tinhead	45 N.E.	51 16 12	2 5 15 W.	About 740'	L.B.	Edington 7
109	Bratton	45 N.W.	51 15 47	2 8 34 W.	About 750'	L.B.	Bratton 1
110	Devil's Bed and Bolster	Somerset 30 N.E.	51 16 42	2 15 55 W.	About 250'	L.B.	B.M. Add. Mss. 33654, fol. 24, 231, 232 ; (Ski- nner, 1819) 33656, fol. 57 (Skinner, after 1828) ; 33692, fol. 98, 99 (Ski- nner 1826):Proc. Bath Antiquarian F.C. vii, 88

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
111	Wellow	Somerset 21 S.W.	51° 18' 46"	2° 22' 49" W.	About 250'	L.B.	Arch. xix, 43; Proc. Som. Arch. Soc. viii, 1859; Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club i, Part 2, 1887, 104-8.
112	(N) Stanton Drew (S)	12 S.E.	51° 22' 2" 51° 22' 0"	2° 34' 24" W. 2° 34' 29"	About 170'	S.C.	Arch. Journal xv. 199-215 (plan); 1930, lxxxvii, 480-1 (plan)
113	Felton Hill	11 N.E.	51° 22' 49"	2° 41' 42" W.	600' +	L.B.	T.* 26; Proc. Sp. Soc. ii, No. 3, 1925
114	Water Stone	11 N.E.	51° 22' 33"	2° 43' 3" W.	About 600'	B.C.	Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club iii, Part 3, 1896, pp. 192-4, Plate 14
115	Red Hill	11 S.E.	51° 22' 7"	2° 43' 8" W.	About 550'	L.B.	T 31
116	Fairy's Toot	11 S.E.	51° 21' 10"	2° 41' 19" W.	400' +	L.B.	T 41 Gent's Mag., 1789, lix, 392, 602; lxii, 1882, 1188. J. A.L. ix, 1880, 153
116a	Rowbarrow	18 N.W.	51° 19' 4"	2° 46' 28" W.	600'	C.	Proc. Speleological Soc., Bristol University Vol. i, No. 2 1920-1, 83-6; No. 3, 1921-2, 130-4; Vol. ii, No. 1, 1922-3, 40-50, No. 2, 1924; 122-4; No. 3, 1925, 190-210 (neolithic pot)

*"T." refers to the tumulus number given by the Speleological Society of Bristol University; see their Transactions ii, 274-297; iii, 25-47.

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
117	Chelmscombe	Somerset 18 S.W.	51° 17' 11"	2° 46' 11" W.	400'	C.	Pamphlet on "Excavations at C., Cheddar, 1925-6; joint authorship, printed by Sawtell, Sherborne, 1/-
118	Priddy	27 S.E.	51 15 17	2 41 46 W.	About 800'	L.B.	T. 105. Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 33648, fol. 157, (Skinner 1816); Arch. Journal, 1859, xvi, 152
119	Castle of Comfort, Priddy	28 N.W. (1) (2) (3) (4)	51 16 43 51 16 26 51 16 19 51 16 11	2 39 25 W. 2 39 30 W. 2 39 34 W. 2 39 37 W.	Between 900' & 920'	E.C's	Rutter, Delineations of N.W. Somerset, 1929, 329; Proc. Bath Field Club, 1881, iv, 96; Allcroft, Earthwork of England, 1908, 562-4 (plan, but incomplete and inaccurate); V. C. H. Somerset ii, 1911, 524-5, (plan, barrows omitted)
120	Pen Hill	28 S.W.	51 14 7	2 37 32 W.	Just below 1000'	L.B.	T. 218. Proc. Bath Field Club, iv, 275
121	Crapnell	41 N.E.	51 12 43	2 34 38 W.	600'	S.C.	Unpublished
122	Green Ore	28 S.W.	51 14 36	2 35 36 W.	750'	L.B.	T.271
123	Mountain Ground (Chewton)	28 N.E.	51 16 38	2 34 20 W.	About 530'	L.B.	Report. Wells N.H. & Arch. Soc. 1914, p. 45.

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
124	Chew Head	Somerset 28 N.E.	51 16 29	2 34 20 W.	500'	L.B.	Report, Wells N.H. & Arch. Soc. 1914, p. 46.
125	Giant's Grave (Holcombe)	29 N.W.	51 15 33	2 27 42 W.	540'	L.B.	B.M. Add. Mss. 33695, fol. 8, (Skinner in 1826); 33656, fol. 57; 33692, fol. 262; J. D. C. Wickham, Records by Spade & Terrier, 1-13, 63, 302, 428, (Account of Excavation by author in August, 1909); Proc. Som. Arch. Soc. lvii, 1911, 36; lviii, 1912, 107; Lord Hylton, Hist. of Kilmerston, 1910, 122
126	Buckland Down	29 N.E.	51 15 49	2 23 27 W.	570'	L.B.	Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., 1921, lxvii. 43
127	Murty Hill	30 S.W.	51 15 15	2 20 22 W.	385'	L.B.	Proc. Som. Arch. Soc. lxvii. 1921, 39-55
128	Frome Field	30 S.E.	51 14 18	2 18 50 W.	About 250'	L.B.	Proc. Som. Arch. Soc. lviii, 108. O. S. Object Name book. Som. & Dorset N. & Q. xviii, Dec., 1925, 178, 9
129	Cold Kitchen Hill	Wilts 57 N.E.	51 8 38	2 13 8 W.	800'	L.B.	Brixton Deverill 2

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
130	Pertwood Down	Wilts 57 S.E.	51° 8' 8"	2° 10' 55" W.	About 680'	L.B.	Brixton Deverill 7
131	Willoughby Hedge	63 N.E.	51° 6' 18"	2° 10' 21" W.	About 650'	L.B.	East Knoyle 1a
132	Longbury	Dorset 3 N.E.	51° 2' 37"	2° 18' 11" W.	About 320'	L.B.	Hutchins, iii, 615, 661
133	Place Farm, Tisbury	Wilts 64 S.E.	51° 4' 2" (Site of	2° 4' 10" W. the Farm)	—	S.C.	Colt Hoare, Ancient Wilts i, 1812, 251
134	White Sheet Hill	69 S.E.	51° 1' 0"	2° 4' 55" W.	790'	L.B.	Ansty 1
135	Ashmore Down	74 N.W.	50° 58' 32"	2° 7' 7" W.	About 850'	L.B.	Donhead St. Mary 4
136	Hambledon Hill	Dorset 14 N.W.	50° 54' 45"	2° 13' 13" W.	600'	L.B.	Crawford & Keiller, Wessex from the Air, Plates 2 and 3
137	Hambledon Hill (South)	14 S.W.	50° 54' 26"	2° 12' 54" W.	Between 500' & 600'	L.B.	Wessex from the Air, p. 31.
138	Smacam Down	31 S.W.	50° 47' 33"	2° 29' 11" W.	600'	L.B.	Antiquity iii, 280
139	Martin's Down	39 S.W.	50° 42' 59"	2° 36' 17" W.	About 580'	L.B.	
140	Kingston Russell	39 S.W.	50° 42' 40"	2° 35' 37" W.	Between 500' & 600'	L.B.	

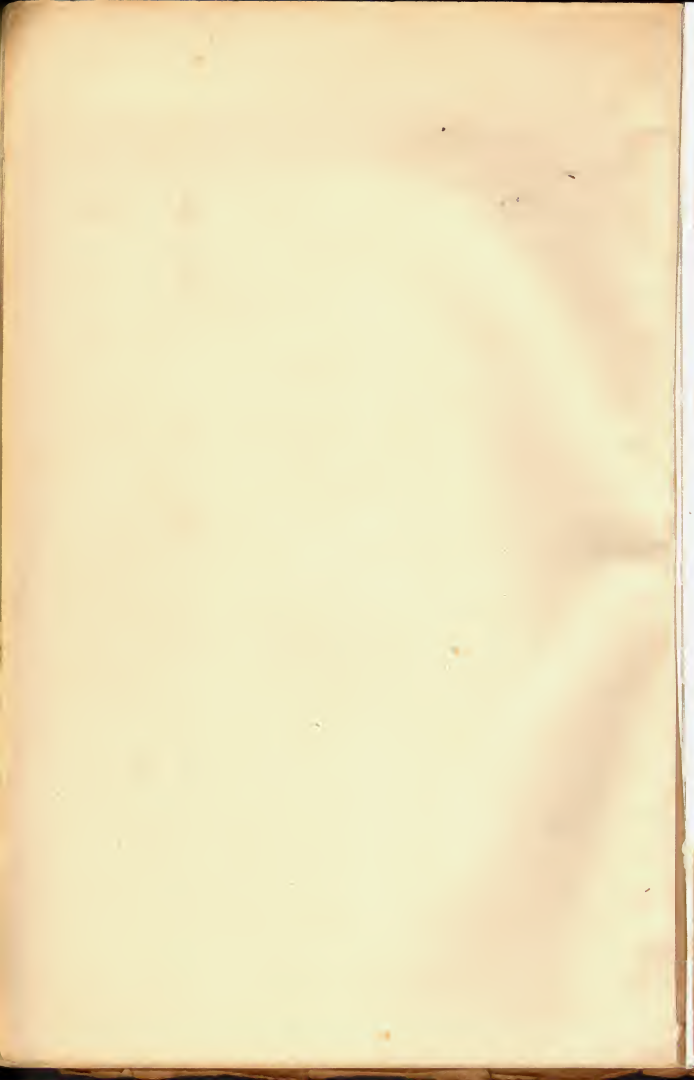
Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
141	Kingston Russell	Dorset 46 N.W.	50° 41' 16"	2° 35' 52" W.	About 620'	S.C.	Hutchins ii, 752; Warne, 116; Gents Mag. 1815, 401-4; Proc. Dorset Field Club, xxix, 250
142	Grey Mare and Colts	46 N.E.	50° 41' 52"	2° 35' 21" W.	About 670'	L.B.	Warne, Ancient Dorset, p. 126; Hutchins ii, 752; Gents Mag. 1815, 401-4 D.F.C. xxix, p. lxxix, Barrow Diggers, 1839, p. 85
143	Hampton Hill	46 S.E.	50° 40' 34"	2° 34' 18" W.	About 680'	S.C.	Proc. Dorset Field Club xxix, pp. lxxviii, 250
144	Hampton Barn	46 N.E.	50° 40' 47"	2° 34' 18" W.	About 650'	L.B.	
145	Hell Stone	46 N.E.	50° 40' 41"	2° 33' 29" W.	About 600'	L.B.	Dorset Field Club, xlii, 36-41; Hutchins ii, 759
146	Cowleaze	46 N.E.	50° 41' 35"	2° 33' 37" W.	About 575'	L.B.	
147	Longlands	39 S.E.	50° 42' 29"	2° 33' 37" W.	Between 400' & 500'	L.B.	
148	Winterborne Steepleton	46 N.E.	50° 42' 17"	2° 32' 48" W.	400'	L.B.	Warne, Ancient Dorset 136
149	Nine Stones	39 S.E.	50° 42' 42"	2° 33' 5" W.	About 340'	S.C.	Gent's Mag. 1768, pp. 112, 113 Dorset F.C. xvi, p. xxxiii; Warne, fig., p. 118

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
150	Pound Hill	Dorset 39 S.E.	50 42 54	2 31 51 W.	About 480'	L.B.	
151	Pigeon House	39 S.E.	50 43 50	2 31 40 W.	Between 400' & 500'	L.B.	
152	Red Barn	40 S.W.	50 43 45	2 30 49 W.	Between 400' & 500'	L.B.	
153	Glebe Barn	40 S.W.	50 43 33	2 28 7 W.	354'	L.B.	
154	Culliford	47 S.E.	50 40 9	2 25 30 W.	About 450'	L.B.	
155	Bere Down (North)	33 S.W.	50 46 26	2 14 29 W.	About 210'	L.B.	
156	Luton Down	24 N.E.	50 51 32	2 7 12 W.	About 320'	L.B.	
157	Race Down	25 N.W.	50 52 43	2 6 1 W.	About 350'	L.B.	Sumner, p. xii, No. 3
158	Telegraph Clump	15 S.W.	50 52 58	2 6 36 W.	400'	L.B.	Sumner, p. xii, No. 18, (Plate xlv)
159	Pimperne	14 S.E.	50 53 36	2 7 3 W.	About 350'	L.B.	Hutchins I, 318
160	Chettle	15 N.W.	50 55 15	2 5 21 W.	About 360'	L.B.	Hutchins, 2nd edn. 1813, iii, 168
161	Thickthorn Bar	15 N.W.	50 54 51	2 4 13 W.	Between 200' & 300'	L.B.	Hutchins iii, 567

Reference No.	NAME.	Connty and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
162	"July 14"	Dorset 15 N.W.	50° 55' 3"	2° 3' 2" W.	About 290'	L.B.	Wessex from the Air, p. 31
163	Thickthorn Barrow	15 N.E.	50° 54' 37"	2° 2' 32" W.	320'	L.B.	Sumner No. 5
163a	"Short"	15 N.E.	50° 54' 33"	2° 2' 24" W.	330'	L.B.	
164	Gussage (North)	15 N.E.	50° 55' 24"	2° 0' 36" W.	About 370'	L.B.	Wessex from the Air, p. 112, Plate xvi
165	Gussage (Centre)	15 N.E.	50° 55' 16"	2° 0' 27" W.	About 370'	L.B.	Do.
166	Gussage (South)	15 N.E.	50° 55' 0"	2° 0' 36" W.	About 370'	L.B.	
167	Knowlton	16 S.W. (1) (2) (3) (4)	50° 53' 34" 50° 53' 32" 50° 53' 29" 50° 53' 20"	1° 58' 2" W. 1° 58' 5" W. 1° 57' 58" W. 1° 57' 54" W.	About 180'	E.C.	Sumner, Earth- works of Cran- borne Chase, 1913, 46-7 (plan)
168	Drive Plantation	15 N.E.	50° 55' 54"	1° 58' 45" W.	About 270'	L.B.	
169	"Cursus"	10 S.W.	50° 57' 5"	1° 57' 48" W.	About 350'	L.B.	Sumner, Cran- borne Chase, 1913, 50 (No. 15 on p. xii)
170	Wor Barrow	9 S.E.	50° 57' 16"	1° 58' 56" W.	About 350'	L.B.	Pitt Rivers, Exca- vations in Cran- borne Chase, Vol. 4
171	Bokerley 1	10 N.W.	50° 58' 4"	1° 56' 27" W.	400'	L.B.	Wessex from the Air, 232
172	Bokerley 2	10 N.W.	50° 58' 14"	1° 56' 29" W.	About 350'	L.B.	Wessex from the Air, 232

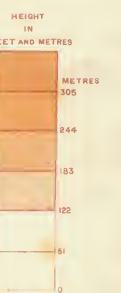
Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
173	Bokerley 3	Hants 54A N.E.	50° 58' 57"	1° 56' 58" W.	About 420'	L.B.	Wessex from the Air, 232
174	Woodyates	54 N.W.	50 58 40	1 52 25 W.	317'	L.B.	
175	Knap Barrow	54 N.W.	50 58 36	1 52 18 W.	About 320'	L.B.	Sumner, Cran- borne Chase, 1913, p. xii, No. 12
176	Gran's Barrow	54 N.W.	50 58 56	1 51 3 W.	270'	L.B.	Ib. id. No. 23
177	Duck's Nest	Wilts 71 S.W.	51 0 3	1 51 49 W.	400'	L.B.	Ib. id. No. 22
178	Coombe Bissett	Hants 46 S.W.	51 0 11	1 50 22 W.	360'	L.B.	Coombe Bissett 2
179	Round Clump	Wilts 71 S.E.	51 0 20	1 46 14 W.	About 280'	L.B.	Sumner, Cran- borne Chase, 1913, p. xii, No. 11
180	Giant's Grave	Hants 54 N.E.	50 58 44	1 48 8 W.	300'	L.B.	Downton, 2
181	Giant's Grave	54 N.E.	50 58 38	1 47 1 W.	About 300'	L.B.	Sumner, Cran- borne Chase, 1913, p. xii, No. 21
182	Breamore Wood	86 N.W.	50 45 0	1 50 5 W.	About 30'	L.B.	
183	Holdenhurst	Dorset 56 N.E.	50 38 16	2 0 27 W.	278'	S.C.	Antiquity iv, 358
184	Rempstone	56 N.E.	50 37 58	2 0 21 W.	About 600'	L.B.	Proc. Dorset Field Club, xxix, p. liii (plan)

Reference No.	NAME.	County and O.S. 6" Sheet.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-Level.	Type of Monument.	Bibliography.
185	Nine Barrow Down	Dorset 10 N.W.	50° 58' 16"	1° 56' 31" W.	About 350'	L.B.	
186	Afton Down (Isle of Wight)	Hants 93 S.E.	50° 40' 11"	1° 30' 7" W.	About 150'	L.B.	
187	Long Stone (Isle of Wight)	94 S.W.	50° 39' 21"	1° 25' 26" W.	About 420'	L.B.	Hearne's Collections ii, 148 (<i>sub anno</i> 1708); 151 (notes, not transcribed); Hampshire Antiquary & Naturalist, 1891, i, 136, 138; W. Johnson, Byways in Brit. Archy., 1912, 45; S.E. Naturalist 1909, p. 28, Plate XX. Murray's Handbook for the I. of Wight 5th edn., 1898, p. 51 (ed. G. E. Jeans)





The forest area has been restored on a geological basis. The heavy clay-lands were formerly covered by dense forest, from which the bare chalk and other limestone regions were always free. The remaining open areas may have varied from bracken and heath lands (sands, sandstones and gravels) to parkland. It is not claimed that all the open areas on the map were free from trees — only those specified above.



- Long Barrows.....●
- Burial chambers.....π
- Stone circles (Class 1).....⊙
- Stone circles (Class 2).....⊙
- Stone circles (Class 3).....⊙
- Wooden circles.....⊙
- Earthen circles.....○

- Habitation-sites (Windmill Hill type).....⊙
- Habitation-sites (undefined).....⊙
- Inhabited caves.....⊙
- Flint-mines.....⊙
- Marsh.....⊙
- Forest.....⊙



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